



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1875.

DEATH OF MATT. HARRISON, ESQ.—Matthew Harrison, esq., a prominent lawyer of Leesburg, and a member of the House of Delegates, from Loudoun, died at his home at four o'clock this morning, after a protracted illness. Mr. Harrison was a gentleman of marked ability, a fine lawyer and a man of irreproachable character. His death will be deeply regretted.

DEFEAT OF THE CAUCUS PLOT.—In pursuance of the Radical caucus arrangement on Saturday night, Mr. Cessna, yesterday, in the House of Representatives, offered a resolution which was intended to deprive the minority of the privilege of making dilatory motions which have frequently enabled them to defeat such arbitrary legislation as the majority has frequently evinced a disposition to adopt. The proposition was defeated by a vote of 150 yeas to 98 nays, a two-thirds vote being required to carry it through. It was not only resisted by the Democrats on party grounds, but by some of the Republicans who saw that if it was adopted, there would be no end to job legislation. That it was deliberately intended to gag the minority of the present House, and to bind them hand and foot was very plain from the terms of the resolution which was limited in its operation to the present session. The Republicans who voted with the Democrats were Messrs. Buffington, of Massachusetts; Burleigh, of Maine; Burehard, of Illinois; Foster, of Ohio; Hale, of Maine; Hale, of New York; Kasson, of Iowa; Lowndes, of Maryland; Merriam, of New York; Phelps, of New Jersey; Pierce, of Massachusetts; E. H. Roberts, of New York; Ross, of Pennsylvania; Sener and Smith, of Virginia; Smith, of Ohio; Willard, of Vermont, and Willard, of Michigan.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—Gen. Butler yesterday made another effort to have the Civil Rights bill taken from the Speaker's table to be acted upon, but he again failed of his purpose for lack of the necessary two-thirds vote. The Republicans who voted with the Democrats were Messrs. Harrison, Thornburg and Butler, of Tennessee; Lowndes, of Maryland; Sener and Smith, of Virginia; Sloan, of Georgia; Hyde and Stannard, of Missouri; Strait, of Minnesota, and Sheets, of Alabama. This is an accession of two or three members since the last session, and the vote against the proposition would have been much larger but for the absence of several Republicans who are opposed to the bill.

A fire took place yesterday in Washington in the building occupied by the Navy Department, which at one time threatened considerable damage to the whole edifice, but which was extinguished with comparatively small damage, the principal loss being from the water. No important records were lost, the rooms reached by the fire being stored with old registers and papers. The fire is believed to have originated from a defective flue. This is the third time that this building has been threatened with destruction by fire, and records and documents of great value, and which could not be replaced, placed in jeopardy.

At the last session of Congress the subject of the sale of the Harper's Ferry property was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, with sundry communications from the Attorney General relating to the subject. It is understood that the committee is of the opinion that the law officers of the government have not taken as vigorous measures as they should to compel the purchasers of the property to comply with the terms of sale, and a report will be made from the committee, recommending that more summary proceedings be instituted.

The contest in the Tennessee Legislature for the seat in the U. S. Senate to be made vacant by the expiration of Brownlow's term on the 4th of March, has been very exciting. The fifty-second ballot taken yesterday stood—Johnson 45, Bates 46, Ewing 7, scattering 2. Gov. Brown was then re-nominated and Gen. Bates withdrawn, soon after which the convention adjourned. The idea seems now to be that the contest is narrowed down to Johnson and Brown, and that the matter will be decided this morning.

The President sent to the United States Senate, yesterday, in further response to the resolution of inquiry, another large mass of correspondence relative to affairs in Louisiana. The correspondence dates back to October 25, 1874, commencing with the telegrams sent by Gen. Emory to the War Department, in which he expresses strong disapprobation of Major Merrill's action in making affidavits against citizens of Shreveport, under which they were arrested for alleged violations of the enforcement act.

Irwin, the recusant Pacific Mail witness having purged himself of contempt yesterday discharged from custody by order of the House of Representatives. He was again before the Committee of Ways and Means, but maintains that he does not know to whom Schumaker disbursed the \$300,000 paid to him to secure his own influence, and the votes of as many Congressmen as he could purchase. The House Committee on Appropriations has reported in favor of the repeal of the act of 1872 granting the subsidy.

Some preliminary conference appears to have taken place between the Alfonsists and Carlists, and a basis of a convention has been formed which may result in a settlement of the existing differences. The British Minister at Madrid, it is said, cannot conceal his Republican feelings, and is likely to be recalled in consequence.

A dispatch from Boucherville, Quebec, gives a fearful account of a fire at that place yesterday which destroyed a farm-house, occupied by Pierre Duude. His wife and eight children perished in the flames. Duude was seriously burned in his efforts to save his family, and is not expected to live. His wife and children were literally burned to ashes, and only fragments of the bodies can be found. The eldest child was thirteen years old, and the youngest was a baby.

It is not thought that the proposed constitutional amendment abolishing the present electoral system for the election of President and Vice President can pass the Senate, but even if it should, that three-fourths of the State Legislatures will not give their assent.

Dispatches from Bolivia give accounts of a terrible storm at La Paz, which was very destructive of life and property; also of a revolution, in which the troops "all got drunk" and ranged around, firing at random and killing a number of persons.

The Sunny South, published at Atlanta Ga., is one of the best literary papers in the country, far superior to most of the papers of like character published in the North, and is well deserving of patronage. Its portrait gallery is especially interesting.

The festivities over the accession of Alfonso have ended at Havana. The statue of Queen Isabella, which was removed from the Park on the downfall of the monarchy, is to be replaced.

Lord Rosebury was present in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday at the Beecher trial, and occupied a seat by the side of the Judge during the whole morning session.

It is announced from Washington that there is perfect accord between Grant and his Cabinet as to the policy pursued in Louisiana, and that none of his advisers contemplate resigning.

A caucus of the Conservative members of the General Assembly upon constitutional amendments was to have been held last night.

A bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature making education compulsory.

Scenes in a State Senate.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 25.—The Senate met to-day at ten o'clock, a. m. No quorum present, and all the Republican members absenting themselves to prevent one of their number from being unseated. The Sergeant-at-Arms, with assistants who were appointed temporarily by the President, and were instructed to sit at the absence and bring them before the bar of the Senate, and proceeding in this duty one of the assistants was fired on by Senator Parlin, of Pennsylvania, who alleges, however, that he was first fired on by the assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Longle. Three shots were fired and nobody hurt. Considerable excitement ensued, and the matter was reported to the Senate. A resolution was offered calling on Governor Stearns to furnish military aid to compel the presence of the absentees, but the resolution was voted down by a vote of 4 to 3, and a committee appointed to investigate the whole matter. Baiting for United States Senator to succeed Mr. Gilbert commenced to-morrow. The Legislature of Florida has been in session for twenty days, and but one bill has passed to a second reading.

ALLEGED ABSTRACTION OF MUTILATED BANK NOTES.—For some time past money has been issued from the packages of mutilated notes in the redemption bureau of the Treasury Department. Steps were promptly taken by the official in charge to ferret out the leak, and several of the employees have been under surveillance. Some disclosures and suspicions were made, and yet the leak continued. Finally the officers of the secret service were called in to take charge of the matter, which resulted in the arrest of a young man well-known in this city named Frank E. Grant, who has been employed in that bureau for about six months. His duty was to seal up the packages of mutilated national bank notes after they had been cancelled previous to their being burned, and it is charged against him that he has been in the habit of abstracting a \$5 note occasionally as opportunity offered. When arrested he had \$5 in his possession, and on searching his house some \$45 was found of the same denomination and a quantity of pieces of mutilated notes. He was locked up last night at Police Headquarters, but subsequently gave bonds in the sum of \$1,500 for his appearance at the Police Court. He came into court this morning and the hearing was postponed until next Wednesday, the bonds being continued.—*Wash. Star.*

CONSECRATION OF REV. DR. DUDLEY.—It was expected that the Right Rev. Bishop of Maryland would have been present at the consecration of Rev. T. U. Dudley, as Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky, which takes place to-morrow, but it is understood that Bishop Whittingham, whilst entertaining the most friendly regard for Rev. Dr. Dudley, has felt himself, much to his regret, constrained to withhold his assent to the consecration of the Bishop elect, and will therefore not be present. The reason for this objection is said to be the fact that the Rev. Mr. Dudley has been twice married, which circumstance, in the judgment of Bishop Whittingham, renders the former ineligible to the office of Bishop. St. Paul, in his first Epistle to Timothy, enjoins that a Bishop "must be blameless, the husband of one wife," and it is claimed that the practice of the early church was in accordance with the view that a Bishop should not marry the second time, and further, that an ancient canon prohibited presbyters who have been married a second time from being elevated to the Episcopate. It is said that Bishop Whittingham is not the only member of the House of Bishops who entertains this view.—*Balt. American.*

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—The bill authorizing the division of school districts into sub-districts, and to provide for the management of the public schools thereon, now before the Legislature, provides among other things, that the county school board of any county may, whenever they deem best, lay off any school district in their county into sub-districts, one division to be made for white and another for colored schools, which said districts are to be numbered and named by said board and laid off in contemplation of establishing one prominent public school in a convenient place therein and located as near the centre as possible. The third section, among other things, provides that it shall be the duty of each county treasurer to open a separate account with each sub-district, and fractional sub-district, and place to the credit of each its proportion of the State, county, and district funds in the ratio of the school population in each.

THE PENITENTIARY.—The Richmond State Journal says:—If the courts of the Commonwealth prove as intransigent as they have been, very little time will elapse before they will be crowded with the penitentiary rolls. Some other punishment beside incarceration for many offences should be devised. It should be cheap, expeditious, and effective.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Vice President being absent, Mr. Anthony was elected President pro tem. The credentials of Hannibal Hamlin, re-elected Senator from Maine, were presented. The President transmitted copies of additional correspondence in relation to the Louisiana troubles. Petitions from citizens of New Jersey and Pennsylvania praying for the repeal of the act of 1872, reducing the tariff on imports 10 per cent., and renouncing against the imposition of a duty on tea and coffee were presented. The bill for the relief of the survivors of the Potomac was passed. Mr. Morrill introduced a bill to establish an educational fund, which provides that a portion of the proceeds of the sale of public lands be set aside for the endowment of colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education. Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, concluded his remarks on the Louisiana question, and was followed by Mr. Paine, of Mississippi, defending the action of the administration, who, without concluding, gave way for adjournment.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Pierce introduced a bill giving to the Professor of English Studies, History and Law, at the Annapolis Naval Academy, the rank and pay of a Professor of Mathematics in the Navy. Mr. Archer introduced a bill, which proposes that the United States shall guarantee the bonds of the Southern Maryland Railroad to the extent of \$300,000 per mile, said bonds to run for thirty years, bearing interest at five per cent., payable semi-annually in gold, the company to secure the Government by a deed of trust upon its property, and the charges for the transportation of troops, coal, &c., for the Government and for carrying the mails to be collected by the Secretary to pay the coupons and create a sinking fund for the final liquidation of the bonds. Mr. Thornburg, of Tennessee, introduced a bill authorizing the President, at his discretion, to increase the number of enlisted men in any company of the regular army to one hundred men per company for cavalry and eighty-five for infantry or artillery, provided the aggregate number of enlisted men in the army shall at no time exceed thirty-five thousand, and otherwise authorized by law. Mr. Stanford introduced a bill providing for the transportation of soldiers free of duty, and Mr. Storm a bill to prevent employment in the Patent Office from prosecuting claims for patents.

Mr. Butler introduced a postal bill providing for the establishment of a postal telegraph, and Mr. Cassin, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rule and pass a resolution that the bill be laid on the table, and so suspended during the remainder of the present session as to prevent the Speaker from entertaining any dilatory motion pending the consideration of any public bill or joint resolution. This led to a lengthy debate, and the resolution was rejected by a vote of 150 to 98. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules so as to provide that the civil rights bill be taken from the Speaker's table for consideration at the present time, and that it be continuously considered until its final disposition, which was lost by 147 yeas to 93 nays, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. Pending a motion to suspend the rules, in order to amend the appropriation bill, the House adjourned.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill relative to taking oysters in Potomac Sound was referred. Bills were reported amending the Code in relation to certain offices of the Government; for the relief of B. T. Child, of Prince William county, authorizing divisions of school districts into sub-districts, etc.; and prescribing the duties, compensation and habitation of certain county officers; to provide for the collection of taxes; and to repeal the thirty ninth and forty-sixth chapters of the Code.

Bills were passed incorporating Hamilton, in Loudoun county, authorizing the formation of partnership in which they concerned shall only be liable for the capital employed under certain circumstances; dividing the counties of the State into magisterial districts; providing for the election and qualification of county officers; and incorporating the Laurenceville Tram Railroad Company.

In the House of Delegates Mr. Coghill presented a petition of Dr. J. H. Jones and thirty-seven others, against amending the charter and changing the name of Van Burenville, in Shenandoah county.

Mr. Ruff and offered a resolution instructing the committee on finance to consider the propriety of providing for a tax upon persons selling articles of sustenance and refreshment at camp meetings, associations, and other public gatherings, for temporary purposes.

A bill was introduced to amend the Code in regard to the service of notices by sheriffs and other officials; and a resolution instructing the committee on finance to inquire into the expediency of amending the law in regard to the collection of taxes so as to make the penalty of five per cent. for failure to pay, to attach on the 1st of January instead of December 1st, and to fix the time for collecting officers' returns on the 1st of June instead of the 1st of March, as now provided.

A petition was presented from citizens of Rockingham county to restrain a judge from allowing more than legal fees.

A motion to restrict speeches to fifteen minutes was lost—yeas 56; nays 35.

A resolution of regret at the death of a daughter of Mr. Biggar, Clerk of the House, was adopted.

The county road bill was discussed until adjourned.

County Items.

[REPORTED FOR THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.] Excisor Lodge, I. O. G. T., held a pleasant meeting in Arlington on last Wednesday evening, when there were several propositions for membership and two initiations.

As Mr. Minor was on his way to Washington, one day last week, via Georgetown, two ferocious dogs, owned by a colored man named Phillips, attacked his horse. Mr. M. had, however, prepared for the emergency, and the contents of a double-barreled shot gun settled one and the other was nowhere. It would be a blessing if shot guns were more in the fashion.

The private school (colored) taught by Mrs. Ab. Henry, in Arlington, is well attended, and the scholars reflect credit upon their teacher.

Sebastian Rottli has closed up his concert garden at Roccia's Springs (Fort Ransom) and moved to Washington.

The law extending the time of collecting the State taxes to next June meets the approval of all of this county, owing to the unusual scarcity of money; but does not the scarcity increase?

Rev. Mr. Scott was to have preached his farewell sermon, in Arlington, last Sunday evening, but owing to the fact that foul weather Christians are fewer than toothed hens, his audience was so limited he did not. Mr. Scott is a fearless outspoken and eloquent minister of the gospel, and may he long live to continue his good work.

The many friends of Mr. Walter Bailey, of Morey farm, in the adjoining county, will be glad to learn that he is improving in health, having been dangerously ill with pneumonia.

LAW CASES.—Among the old cases set for trial at the term of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, which met yesterday, but adjourned until next Monday, is that of Mills vs. the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company.

Albert Pike.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

There is no authority given for the rumor that Albert Pike is to be elected to the United States Senate in place of P. well Clayton. Pike lives in this city, or at Alexandria, near by, and is the greatest Mason in the world.

Arthur McArthur, of Wisconsin, Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, gave me a queer account of Pike last summer.

Said he: "I had heard of Albert Pike as being an Indian, or Texan ranger, or some thing."

"He came to our court and stood up there like Moses or some of the old-school patriarchs. His long, gray hair in ringlets fell down his back and shoulders. He stood between six and seven feet high, and stout in proportion, weighing, I should think, three hundred to four hundred pounds. A look of the frontiersman, the poet, and the lawyer seemed mixed in his face, with a type of something hidden and antique."

"He had a big, bushy, black, thick hair in his first, cleaved into a little ball. Even and high he drew this across his nose, and then said it in his first sight."

"And then this queer old, wretched old fellow, with law and learning, & some, and right on in the line of his argument, as practical as could be, but his language and quotations were rare and unusual. I was astonished."

McArthur, by the way, is a great devotee of books and learning. He is a native Scotchman, and is a little bit of a body from Madison, and both are popular here.

Albert Pike is a man history has stepped over. There is no man in the world so many-sided in his character, and so plain. He was born at Newburyport, Mass., the son of a shoemaker. A whitish, post-sifted look him to Mexico, and he returned in a peck-train, as a mule-driver, from Chihuahua to Fort Santa. Settling down in a printing office at Little Rock he became an editor, lawyer, and chief of the Whig party, which he led with such consistency through perpetual minority down to the civil war, fighting meantime in the Mexican war, and doing the Government business of the Cherokee. He became rich and celebrated.

Quarrelling with J. F. Johnson, Davis, soon after the rebellion began he withdrew from the contest, and at the close was poor. He removed to Washington city about the year 1867, and opened a law office with Robert Johnson, ex-Senator, the nephew of Vice President Johnson. His home is at Alexandria, that formerly busy seaport where a large house with garden, stable, and every comfortable appliance of gas, water and police may be had for about \$50 a month, whereas the tyranny of fashion makes the same style of residence cost in Washington \$200 a month. There, with an unusually vigorous and intelligent daughter, Pike spends his time in a large library, containing perhaps 5,000 volumes, elegantly rebound—the collections of a lifetime. His taste for books extends to their covering, and he has a passion for elegant printing in common and colored ink. His own volumes on Masonry and Hermetic Philosophy being produced in this way by his amateur disciples. Fine swords, dueling pistols which he has used on the field, a collection of elaborate pipes, which he smokes pretty much all the time, and strange things of virtue, are parts of his surroundings. His poems have been collected and re-issued within the past two years, and he has written a series of books on Masonry, which, queerly enough, have carried him from his apparently trivial theme back to medieval Jewish, and finally Secret Masonry, as he believes. Not being a Mason, I am only aware that, either as a scholar, or a student, Pike has traced the germs of Masonry beyond the vestigial of legend. He is a Secret scholar, and has composed some abstract treatise now undergoing publication in London, which is spoken of with expectancy by his friends.

AN ALLEGED THIEF.—About ten days since a woman named Kate E. Clark, 27 years old, came to this city from New York, with a letter of recommendation purporting to be from Mrs. Gen. Sherman, and made application to Mrs. Senator Sherman for employment as a seamstress. Mrs. Sherman recommended her to Mrs. Forrest, on 18th street, but she failed to obtain employment there. She then applied to Mrs. Senator Stewart, who engaged her as seamstress. After being there about ten days she left suddenly, and soon afterwards diamonds and lace to the value of about \$5,000 were missed. Detectives McDevitt and Miller on Saturday proceeded to Baltimore and succeeded in arresting the woman and recovering all of the property, together with \$5,000 worth of other property, which had been stolen from parties in New York. She is held at police headquarters.—*Wash. Star.*

ALEXANDRIA, JANUARY 26, 1875.

Hon. W. H. Ruffner Superintendent of Public Instruction, Richmond, Va. Sir:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., and in reply to inform you upon the subject of your late report to the Governor, and through him to the people of this Commonwealth; but the strictures upon my race are so glaringly incorrect, both in fact and theory, that I would be untrue to myself, and to those to whom I am indebted for the opportunity to set the record straight to the world uncontradicted. You state in your report that you are actuated by no feeling of hostility, but only that of kindness and good will, yet you speak of the negro as being but little better than a brute, endowed with faculties that pertain to the higher order of inferior animals; that he is incapable of teaching, and even of discriminating between right and wrong; his attainments are of such a limited character that his mental powers are far inferior to his animal propensities; in short you only think him fit to be a hewer of wood, a drawer of water, or a happy Handy Andy. The civil rights bill, which has called forth this unjust criticism upon his attainments, and which is a credit to the obedient servants of the white man, I do not propose to discuss, except this far, as a colored man, I would say there are certain features in the bill that are unnecessary, and would, no doubt, if pressed, embitter the feelings of the races, such as the school clause, especially which I agree with you in opposing. With these clauses stricken out, we hope that the bill may pass, so that every man may have the right of an American citizen to travel as he pleases, notwithstanding the hue of his skin. Go with friends, nurse, valet, house servants, electric mechanics and artists, your workshops resounding with the notes of their labor. They were as servants welcome intruders in your most favored boudoirs and public places. No question about the emotions from their bodies arose; no delicate sense of decency, even in your most favored society. But alas! when this class received their freedom deeds are found which were not seen when a slave. You state they are the most immoral, or, to quote your words in this respect, "a few irregular products in early life did not seem to effect the standing of a young man, and were you class them as such, in proportion to the large number which our papers throughout the country are daily filled with, relating the nauseating details of immorality taking place in the high and refined circles of the moral class, who, with all their wealth and culture, are unable to hide their immorality from the public gaze. But, for the sake of argument, I grant that we are immoral, and to whom shall this charge be laid? Not to the few, as you state, but to the many men who were then owners. In this respect we do not propose to cast the first stone, but to hold the mirror up to the face of the nation, and let the nation see the control, not only of the noble of the slave, but also his body, and I might almost say of his soul. Now, sir, the spirit of caste is as strongly defined with us as with you; our line are as closely drawn and our social code as strictly enforced as among the most civilized races of the world, and who overstep them is a child ostracized; and in confirmation of this fact I would refer you to the refined circles of New Orleans and of our large Southern and Northern cities wherein no white man is allowed to enter. Would it be right if the places of the races were changed, to say to a poor and degraded one of your class—for, like us, you have many such—

I hold here is a specimen of the class whom we are to mingle, you see, as a sensual, wanting in intellect, &c. I think you would say it was unjust as well as ungenerous if this should be so with us; why not so with you, who are endowed with superior intellectual faculties? You will say that there is nothing like it within your knowledge, for the horrors of American slavery and its results have been but half told even by the most versatile pen. History tells that among the Egyptians, Romans, Greeks and the early Germans that the slave had certain rights; but here the slave had no rights, the privilege was a nullity, family ties rudely severed, and to quote the words of Chief Justice Taney, in the Dred Scott case, "that a negro had no right that a white man was bound to respect." You also state in your report, sir, that a book of a special character are needed for the colored people for one or two generations to come, or in other words that the brain of the negro is not sufficiently developed to master even the common rudiments taught in our schools. In this respect I think you err, or else you have not studied the negro character as well as you state, and to refute this assertion I will give you the names of a few among the many who not only mastered the common branches, but also a portion of the sciences and languages, and have become famous as theologians, doctors and mathematicians, and these obtained their education under the most adverse circumstances, in dark corners, with pine knots, in the woods by stealth, doing so simply because it was dangerous to be found out. In this line, however, in every other respect these men some of whom I will mention, were slaves, and served their masters with fidelity, viz: Benj. Banekker, of Maryland; J. M. Langston, of Virginia; Martin R. Delany, of South Carolina; Rev. H. H. Williams, D. D., now of New York; Dr. B. H. Minister to Haiti; W. M. Turner, Consul General to Liberia; Dr. P. Still, of New Jersey; Dr. White and Rev. J. Peterson, of New York; Dr. Douglass, of Maryland; and of a later date I would mention Prof. R. H. Greener, now of South Carolina. I name these men, for I think you have no doubt heard of them, and I think my own experience as a teacher has been practical, not theoretical, and the gentlemen to whom I refer you will bear me out in the assertion I make. While teaching in Leesburg in 1868 under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board, my school was examined at my request by Mr. T. Williamson, Principal of the Louisville Academy, and an able instructor of youth, who declared that the children were as proficient in the branches they studied as any among the whites of the same age. I have had control of one of the schools here since they were first founded by the State. They have been examined similarly by our different school boards, and the Board of Examiners of which our School Board is composed. These examinations were very searching, and to quote the words of a member to the pupils: "We want to find out what you do not know, not what you know; and I am happy to say they found out very little that they did not know." Especially in these branches where it needs brains to solve the problems. Taking these examinations as a test to the capacity of the negro child to study the same books as his white brother, is fully answered by the statement of these gentlemen, who on several occasions have said that they (the colored schools) have stood examination equal to any. I would not have you think from this that the negro is without faults, for he has many which mine only and with the aid of his white citizens will eradicate. The whole history of the negro will show you the absurdity of the charges that you make him being either stupid or incapable of assimilation and needs no refutation on my part. That a few men, not of our class, have used them basely for political purposes cannot be denied, but a happy era even in this respect is dawning, and the time I trust is not far distant when a more enduring relationship, based on liberty and equal rights to all, will exist between the white and black of the whole country, and in this I hope you will give your aid. Pardon me in being so lengthy in summarizing your otherwise able report. I am, esteemed sir, your humble and obedient servant, W. F. POWELL, Principal of Snowden School.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, Jan'y. 26.—Wheat is quiet and unchanged; offerings of 844 bushels red, with sales at 115 for good, 120 for prime, and 122 and 123 for choice. Corn is in fair receipt, and the market is better; offerings of 162 bushels with sales of mixed at 77, 77 1/2 and 80, and yellow at 80. Rye is quiet at 90. Nothing doing in Oats.

FALL CLOTHING.

My stock of FALL CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS is now complete, comprising the greatest variety of SUITS, of the latest styles, best material and finest finish ever before offered.

I am doing a large business, with comparatively small expenses; hence my ability to sell cheaper than the like can be procured in larger cities. My stock being unsurpassed in variety and quality, you will do well to give me a call, and thereby save a large percentage.

S. DEALIAM, Fashionable Clothier, oct 9 80 King street.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

We are this day receiving a full line of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, suitable for Fall and Winter, and we are now opening them at very low prices, and examining the quality, as they will be sold at low prices.

sep 22 W. B. WADDEY, 74 King st.

Special Notice.

GENTS' EXTRA FINE BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have just received a fresh supply of Gents' extra fine, hand-sewed Boots and Shoes, and Slippers of every description, which we unhesitatingly recommend to be the very best on sale in the city.

sep 22 W. B. WADDEY, 74 King street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE LARGE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, covered with slate, on the east side of Royal street between Prince and Duke, now occupied by Rev. Dr. Mitchell. For terms apply to CHAS. R. HOOFF.

jan 23-4

FOR RENT—THE WHARF AND WAREHOUSE recently occupied by B. H. Lambert. Rent low. Apply to E. J. MILLER, Esq., 65 King street.

jan 5-1m

FOR RENT—The two-story BRICK DWELLING No. 10 Prince street, now occupied by Mr. John Haworth. Apply to JOHN A. FIELD, dec 1-4t

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 63 ACRES, on Columbia Turnpike, 3 1/2 miles from Washington. Good HOUSE and BARN, Apple and Peach Orchard, fine stream of water, and never-failing Springs. Location high and healthy. Suitable for Dairy, Truck and Fruit. Will exchange for city property in part. Apply to ROBERT F. KNOX, oct 30-4t

FOR RENT—THE HOUSE No. 169 King street, now occupied by Dr. A. F. Cox. It is three stories, and has gas and water. Possession given Nov. 1. Enquire of J. T. HILL, agent for E. M. Lowe, oct 27

FLOUR! 200 lbs Oceanic choice Family Flour. 100 lbs Co. & Weston's celebrated Family Flour.

500 lbs C. Hollingsworth's choice Family Flour.

700 lbs Oceanic high grade Extra Flour. 150 lbs Oakland choice Extra Flour. 50 lbs Champion choice Extra. For sale by jan 2 WASHINGTON & BLO.

WE CAN get no more "WELCH" FLOUR until the river opens. Those in want of it, had better call at once, as our stock is getting low. For sale in barrels and sacks by jan 19 DEPLANE & FOWLE, Sole Agents for Alexandria, Virginia.

DRY GOODS.

DOMESTICS.—Calicoes, Cottons, &c., received this week in large stock, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. D. F. WITMER CO. jan 25

CHEAP DRESS GOODS! CHEAP DRESS GOODS! CHEAP DRESS GOODS! D. F. WITMER CO. jan 25

AT ROBERT L. WOOD'S.

NEW GOODS. DRY GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER THE BOTTOM PRICES.

Goods to suit the Present Season. We are now receiving a choice selection of new goods, making our assortment very complete. At the old stand, No. 12 King street, corner of Fairfax street. jan 25

AT PRETZFELDER & BENDHEIM'S.

50.00 pair HAMBURG EMBROIDERS, bought at an importer's sale in New York; the best ever offered in this market. 20 dozen latest styles of Ladies' Scarfs less than cost. Fine Linen Shirt Fronts at 25c; large assortment of Fillings, Ruffs, &c. jan 25

1875 JANUARY 1875.

BUSINESS ARRANGEMENT. EDWIN T. ASHLEY, having made a business arrangement with Mr. ROBERT L. WOOD, No. 62 King street, will be glad to serve his many friends and acquaintances, and feels assured with increased facilities he can now make it greatly to their interest to patronize him.

IN ORDER TO REDUCE STOCK and in addition to great reduction in prices, I shall offer my entire stock of DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BLANKETS, WATERPROOF CLOTH, &c., at greatly reduced prices. ROBERT L. WOOD, No. 62 King street. jan 16

DEALERS, ATTENTION!

HOSIERY! Direct from the factory. Cheap Hose and Half Hose. A large stock just received from first hands. D. F. WITMER CO. jan 16

IMMENSE BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS

AT PRETZFELDER & BENDHEIM'S.

NO. 111 KING STREET.

Black Gro. Grain Silks, at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 and